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ABSTRACT

Information on 1978 fall enrollment at independent colleges and universities is provided for college presidents and policy-makers. The study utilized the national sample of the Bowen-Minter study, expanded to include research universities and two-year colleges. The stratified sample of 135 institutions represents a universe of 1,157 institutions, which is all of the independent sector, except autonomous professional schools. Data are provided on freshman, graduate, first-professional, transfer student, and total enrollments. Freshman and graduate headcount enrollment remained about the same in fall 1978 as in fall 1977, although graduate enrollment as a percent of total enrollment is declining at all types of institutions. First-professional enrollment is up at all colleges and universities, and first-professional headcount is increasing slightly as a percent of total enrollment at universities. The percent increase of transfer students is up in two-year colleges and comprehensive colleges and universities. Information is presented on enrollment in different regions of the country, by type of institution, and size of institution. (SW)

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1978 Fall Enrollment at Independent Colleges and Universities

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This second annual survey of the fall enrollment at independent colleges and universities is the first in a series of public policy monographs on issues of importance to the independent sector. The purpose of this report is to provide timely information about fall enrollment nationally at independent colleges and universities to college presidents and policy-makers. Therefore, the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities Office of Research contracted with the Bowen-Minter study to conduct a survey of actual fall 1978 enrollment at independent institutions.

The study utilized the national sample of the Bowen-Minter study, expanded to include research universities and two-year colleges. This stratified sample of 135 institutions represents a universe of 1157 institutions, or all of the independent sector, except autonomous professional schools. The participating institutions were very cooperative in supplying data, and the response rate was 96 percent.

We wish to express our appreciation to the admissions officers at participating institutions, to the staff at John Minter Associates and NIICU who assisted in gathering the data and typing drafts, and to the Lilly Endowment, Inc. who has provided partial support for this monograph series.

Having made these acknowledgements, the full responsibility for the conclusions of this report rests with the authors.

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1978 FALL ENROLLMENT AT

INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities (NIICU) conducted its second annual survey of fall enrollment at independent colleges and universities. The purpose of this survey is to provide accurate and timely information and trend data about the independent sector to university executive officers and to policy-makers. Therefore, NIICU contracted with the Bowen-Minter study to conduct a survey of independent colleges and universities to estimate actual fall 1978 enrollment. This report is the first in a series of public policy monographs published by NIICU on issues of concern to the independent sector of higher education.

Highlights of the NIICU 1978 Fall Enrollment Survey

-- Freshman headcount enrollment remained about the same in fall 1978 as in fall 1977. Two-year colleges showed the largest decrease in freshman headcount enrollment, down almost seven percent from fall 1977. Freshman headcount dropped almost eight percent in the central region, was down marginally in the southeast, and increased by one to two percent in other regions of the country.

-- Graduate headcount enrollment has remained about the same in the aggregate from fall 1977 to 1978, although graduate enrollment as a percent of total enrollment is declining at all types of institutions. Again, in the aggregate, the central region is showing the largest drop in graduate headcount enrollment from fall 1977 to fall 1978, (down four percent) while the southeast is up six percent at its larger institutions.

-- First professional enrollment is up at all colleges and universities, and first professional headcount is increasing slightly as a percent of total enrollment at universities.

-- Transfer student enrollment is reported as increasing at all types of institutions, but particularly at two-year colleges and comprehensive colleges and universities, and in the central, west and southwest regions.

-- Total headcount enrollment is about the same in fall 1978 as in fall 1977. The northeast region is showing an increase in all types of enrollment, indicating some cessation in the migration of students to the sunbelt that has characterized enrollment patterns in the past few years. Enrollment is up in the west and southwest, but the increase is much smaller in fall 1978 than in fall 1977. The central region shows a decrease in total enrollment as well as in freshman headcount and graduate headcount enrollment. On the whole, church-related colleges and institutions with enrollments under 1,000 are faring better in fall 1978 than in fall 1977.

Methods Summary

The present study utilized the national sample of the Bowen-Minter study. This stratified random sample includes 135 institutions carefully drawn to represent all of the accredited, independent, non-profit institutions (as defined by the Carnegie Commission)[1] excluding specialized professional schools. The five distinct types of institutions represented in this universe -- research universities, doctoral-granting universities, liberal arts I colleges, liberal arts II colleges, and two-year colleges -- include 1157 institutions serving 1,969,700 students, which was 94.6 percent of the institutions and 92 percent of the enrollment of the independent sector as of 1969-70. (See Appendix B for a list of institutions in the Bowen-Minter study.) The sample was drawn to insure representation of the five types of institutions, of five broad regions of the country[2], and of institutions of various sizes as based on enrollment. The 135 institutions which are included in the sample represent 11 percent of the universe of 1157 independent institutions.

Admissions officers at participating institutions were asked to submit the following information for 1978 fall enrollment:

1. freshman headcount enrollment;
2. undergraduate, graduate, and first professional headcount enrollment;
3. percent change in transfer student (excluding freshmen) headcount enrollment; and
4. total headcount enrollment.

The response rate was excellent: 130 out of a total of 135 institutions responded to the survey accounting for a 96 percent response rate.

Freshman Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1978

Total freshman headcount enrollment increased 0.4 percent in fall 1978 compared to fall 1977, essentially indicating little or no increase. Growth in enrollment was off from 1977 when freshman headcount increased

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[1] A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education (Berkeley: Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, 1973). The Carnegie Classification describing these institutional types is included in Appendix A.

[2] See Appendix C: NIICU Regions.

by 2.5 percent.[3] There were, however, some changes in enrollment distribution by type from fall 1977 to fall 1978. Universities continued to experience increases in headcount enrollment, up 1.8 percent, although not as great as in 1977. Comprehensive colleges and universities which experienced the largest increases in fall 1977 (3.9 percent) dropped by almost one percent in fall 1978. Liberal arts I were down slightly again in fall 1978 by over one percent. The most precipitous decline, however, was the continuation of the decline in enrollment at two-year colleges, down 6.5 percent from 1977.

TABLE 1

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: Fall 1978

Type of Institution	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
All Institutions	130	0.5	1.1	-0.4
Universities	19	1.8	1.1	0.1
Comprehensive Colleges and Universities	32	0.0	-0.5	-0.4
Liberal Arts I	24	-1.3	0.5	-0.2
Liberal Arts II	34	1.5	1.8	0.2
Two-Year Colleges	21	-6.5	0.9	-2.0

Freshman headcount enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment continues to decline slightly at most types of institutions and in the aggregate. Freshman headcount as a percentage of total enrollment slightly increased at universities and liberal arts II colleges.

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[3]All references to fall 1977 can be found in W. John Minter and Virginia Fadil, "Actual Fall 1977 Enrollment at Independent Colleges and Universities" (Washington, D.C.: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, November 1978).

Some new trends seem to be appearing in fall 1978 freshman headcount enrollment by region. Although all regions showed some increases in enrollment in 1977, the smallest increase was in the central region (1.1 percent). This fall, the central region shows a major decline (7.5 percent) in freshman headcount enrollment. The mid-Atlantic region shows the greatest increase (2.1 percent), up from 1.7 percent in fall 1977. Although freshman headcount enrollment also increased in the south and southwest by almost two percent, the growth was much slower than the 8.5 percent increase recorded in fall 1977.

TABLE 2

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY REGION

Regions	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Central	27	-7.5	-4.5	-1.0
Mid-Atlantic	35	2.1	0.2	0.1
Northeast	26	1.2	0.1	-0.9
Southeast	27	-0.3	1.8	0.9
West and Southwest	15	1.8	2.6	-0.2

With its increase in freshman enrollment, freshman headcount enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment increased marginally in the mid-Atlantic region in fall 1978 after a two percent decline in 1977. Marginal declines continued in the central and northeast regions, whereas freshman headcount as a percent of total enrollment started to decline slightly in the west and southwest region. In 1978, the southeast continued to show a slight increase in freshman headcount as a percent of total enrollment as it had in fall 1977.

Table 3 illustrates that the increase in freshman headcount was up slightly in church-related institutions in fall 1978. Freshman headcount enrollment dropped slightly at non-sectarian institutions, maintaining the trend (except for actual enrollment declines) of fall 1977.

TABLE 3

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

Affiliation	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Non-Sectarian	62	-1.8	1.0	-0.1
Sectarian	68	0.9	-0.4	-0.4

As in fall 1977, there are significant trends in freshman headcount enrollment by size of institution in fall 1978. Small institutions, those with enrollments under 1,000, are showing substantial increases in freshman headcount enrollment (3.7 percent) compared to fall 1977. Institutions with a 1,000 to 2,500 students are showing a two percent drop in the aggregate, although a typical institution of this size would show about a one percent drop in freshman headcount enrollment. Larger institutions also are showing marginal declines in freshman headcount enrollment compared to fall 1977 when this group showed the largest increases (4 percent). Only institutions with under a 1,000 students are showing an increase in freshman headcount as a percent of total headcount enrollment.

TABLE 4

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Enrollment	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Below 1,000	47	3.7	2.2	0.8
1,000 - 2,500	38	-2.2	-0.5	-0.4
Over 2,500	45	-0.9	0.7	-0.1

Graduate Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1978

Graduate enrollment is decreasing marginally at typical institutions of all types which offer graduate programs. Table 5 illustrates that although in the aggregate all universities (which includes research universities, doctoral granting institutions, and comprehensive colleges and universities) are showing almost no change in graduate headcount, the typical institution, depending on its type, is down from one to almost five percent in graduate headcount enrollment. Research universities and comprehensive colleges and universities with larger graduate programs are maintaining graduate enrollments, while four-year colleges with smaller programs are showing the steepest drops both in the aggregate and at the typical institution. All types of institutions offering graduate programs are showing marginal declines in graduate headcount as a percent of total enrollment.

TABLE 5

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

Institution	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
All Universities	41	0.3	-1.2	-0.3
Universities	19	-0.1	-1.2	-0.3
Comprehensive Colleges and Universities	22	1.1	-1.5	-0.4
All Other Four Year	13	-3.6	-4.8	-0.1

There are significant differences in graduate headcount enrollment by region. Table 6 illustrates that from fall 1977 to fall 1978 graduate enrollment dropped over four percent in the central region and is down marginally in the mid-Atlantic and west and southwest regions. However, both the northeast and, particularly the southeast, are reporting significant increases in graduate headcount enrollment. Except for the northeast, all typical institutions could expect a decline in graduate enrollment ranging from two percent in the mid-Atlantic to six percent in the west and southwest. Although the typical institution in the southeast could expect a decline in graduate headcount enrollment of about three percent, certain large universities which experienced

enrollment increases account for the increase in the aggregate of graduate headcount enrollment for this region.

TABLE 6

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY REGION

Region	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Central	6	-4.4	-3.9	-0.3
Mid-Atlantic	15	-0.9	-2.0	-0.4
Northeast	15	2.4	2.8	-0.1
Southeast	9	6.1	-2.8	-0.1
West and Southwest	9	-0.5	-6.3	-0.6

Overall, there was little difference in graduate headcount enrollment in the aggregate by affiliation. However, the typical non-sectarian institution could expect a drop of almost three percent in graduate headcount enrollment compared to a drop of about one percent at the church-related institution.

TABLE 7

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY AFFILIATION

Affiliation	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Non-Sectarian	36	0.3	-2.7	-0.3
Church-Related	18	0.2	-0.7	-0.2

There were significant differences in graduate headcount enrollment by size of institution. The institutions with enrollments of 1,000 to 2,500 students account for most of the increase in graduate enrollment and a slight increase in graduate enrollment as a percent of total headcount. This well may be a way for these institutions to make up for a decline in freshman headcount enrollment (see Table 4 above).

TABLE 8

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Size of Institution	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
1,000 - 2,500	13	5.1	2.7	0.1
Over 2,500	39	0.3	-0.2	-0.4

First Professional Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1978

While many institutions are showing a decline in graduate headcount enrollment, it is very clear that enrollment in first professional programs is an important mainstay to most types of institutions which offer graduate as well as professional programs. Enrollment is up almost four percent nationally at colleges and universities which have professional programs. Universities are showing the major increases (4.4 percent) in first professional enrollment. Although enrollment is up almost 12 percent at the two four-year colleges in the national sample which have professional programs, the number of colleges is too small to rely on for national projections. At most types of institutions, other than comprehensive colleges and universities, there is a slight increase in first professional headcount as a percent of total headcount.

TABLE 9

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

Type of Institution	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
All Colleges and Universities	28	3.6	2.2	0.2
Universities	15	4.4	2.4	0.2
Comprehensive Colleges and Universities	11	1.1	-0.6	-0.1
All Other Four-Year	2	11.7	8.3	1.3

Except for the west and southwest region, all other regions are showing substantial increases in first professional headcount. Both the central and the southeast regions, which show significant increases in the aggregate and at the typical institution, may be using these increased enrollments to offset declining freshman headcount enrollments (see Table 2 above). Although the northeast region shows an increase in first professional headcount in the aggregate, the typical institution could expect a 2.5 percent decline in enrollment, because the increased enrollment has taken place primarily at larger institutions. The decline in first professional enrollment in the west and southwest region may be due to a slowdown in the tremendous growth in all types of enrollment during the past few years in this region. In spite of the decline in the aggregate at some larger institutions, the typical institution could expect only a marginal decrease in first professional headcount. Except in the northeast, first professional headcount as a percent of total headcount increased slightly from fall 1977 to fall 1978.

TABLE 10

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY REGION

Region	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Central	5	4.3	4.6	0.2
Mid-Atlantic	9	6.0	2.4	0.1
Northeast	3	3.7	-2.5	-0.2
Southeast	5	7.3	3.1	0.5
West and Southwest	6	-2.4	-0.2	0.2

Although there is little difference in first professional headcount by affiliation at the typical institution, in the aggregate, first professional headcount is increasing more rapidly (5.3 percent) at sectarian than at non-sectarian institutions. Both groups of institutions show a marginal increase in first professional headcount as a percent of total enrollment.

TABLE 11

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY AFFILIATION

Affiliation	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Non-Sectarian	15	2.5	2.4	0.2
Church-Related	13	5.3	2.0	0.1

Most institutions with first professional programs are large institutions. In the aggregate, there has been almost a four percent increase in first professional enrollment, although the typical institution could expect about a two percent increase in enrollment. Since only two colleges in the sample have first professional programs, no conclusions can be drawn, except to note that the increases are even more dramatic. All institutions by size are showing a slight increase in first professional headcount as a percent of total enrollment.

TABLE 12

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Size of Institution	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1977 to 1978
Below 1,000	0	0	0	0
1,000 - 2,500	2	11.7	8.3	1.3
Above 2,500	26	3.5	1.5	0.1

Transfer Student Enrollment: Fall 1978

Participating institutions were asked to report the percent change in transfer student enrollment from 1976 to 1977 and from 1977 to 1978. Table 13 illustrates the quartile distribution of percent changes reported and the average percent change for 1976 to 1977 and from 1977 to 1978 by institutional type. Although there are tremendous variations at individual institutions, the average percent change in the transfer students over the two years reveals institutional activity in transfer student enrollment based upon its freshmen, graduate and/or first professional headcount enrollment. In other words, if an institution had declining freshman headcount enrollment, it usually compensated by increasing transfer student enrollment in order to maintain enrollment stability. Since institutions were asked to report the percent change rather than to provide actual enrollment figures, we can only conclude general trends in transfer student enrollment rather than actual percentage changes.

TABLE 13

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL 1976 to 1977 and FALL 1977 to 1978

Type of Institution	Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution						Average Percent Change	
	Q_1		Q_2		Q_3			
	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
All Colleges and Universities	-1	0	0	0	6	5	9	7
Universities	0	-11	0	0	4	3	6	2
Comprehensive Colleges and Universities	-1	0	1	2	7	13	3	11
Liberal Arts I	-4	-17	0	0	13	0	7	4
Liberal Arts II	-1	0	0	0	18	3	18	-1
Two-Year Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	22

In the aggregate, all colleges and universities are reporting increased transfer headcount enrollment for both years. Universities which are showing increases in freshman headcount enrollment are showing slightly less change in increased transfer enrollment. Comprehensive colleges and universities, up almost four percent in freshman headcount in fall 1977, but showing no increase in fall 1978 (see Table 1), correspondingly report an increased percentage of transfer student

enrollment for fall 1978. Liberal arts I institutions, which have shown marginal drops in freshman headcount enrollment, show some increase in transfer student enrollment, although less in fall 1978 than in fall 1977. The liberal arts II colleges, which have increased freshman headcount enrollment in fall 1978, show a decrease in transfer students overall. Correspondingly, two-year colleges, which have had precipitous drops in freshman headcount enrollment, are reporting higher percent changes in transfer student enrollments than any other type of institution.

The reported precent change in transfer student enrollment follows a similar pattern by region. Other than the southeast, more increases are reported in those regions where freshman headcount enrollment in 1978 is down from fall 1977. There is increased enrollment in transfer students reported in the central region, and though the west and southwest are still showing increases in freshman headcount for fall 1978, these increases are much smaller than in fall 1977. Therefore, this growth slack appears to be offset by a rapid increase reported in the percent change in transfer student enrollment in this region.

TABLE 14

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL 1976 to 1977 and FALL 1977 to 1978 BY REGION

	Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution						Average Percent Change	
	Q_1		Q_2		Q_3			
Region	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
Central	-12	0	0	0	0	10	-1	9
Mid-Atlantic	0	0	1	0	10	5	7	3
Northeast	-1	-1	0	0	4	8	8	5
Southeast	-1	0	0	0	10	0	21	-1
West and Southwest	-1	-6	0	0	3	10	13	31

Table 15 reveals some slight variations in transfer student enrollment activity by institutional affiliation. In the aggregate, the nonsectarian institutions are showing a lower average percent change in transfer enrollment from fall 1977 to fall 1978. However, the changes vary by type of institution. The larger universities which have increased in freshman headcount enrollment and in first professional enrollment and, therefore, have not increased transfer student enrollment as fast as other institutions, tend to lower the average percent increase in transfer student enrollment in the aggregate when all nonsectarian institutions are grouped together.

Although church-related institutions are showing marginal increases in freshman headcount for fall 1978 (see Table 3), they also reported an increased average percent change of transfer student headcount enrollment from fall 1977 to fall 1978. Since trends for the past two years indicate marginal increases in enrollment, both in freshman and total headcount at these institutions, it appears that these institutions are capable of handling more enrollment in all categories to offset enrollment losses which they suffered earlier in this decade.

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT

ENROLLMENT: FALL 1976 to 1977 and FALL 1977 to 1978

BY AFFILIATION

	Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution						Average Percent Change	
	Q_1		Q_2		Q_3			
Affiliation	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
Non-Sectarian	-1	-5	0	0	6	1	7	2
Church-Related	-1	0	0	0	6	10	10	12

Reported percent change by size of institutions reveals the same trends found in freshman headcount enrollment. Small institutions are reporting increases as well as universities, and the institutions with enrollments from 1,000 to 2,500 students are reporting some decreases in transfer student enrollment from fall 1977 to fall 1978.

TABLE 16

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT

ENROLLMENT: FALL 1976 to 1977 and FALL 1977 to 1978

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

	Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution						Average Percent Change	
	Q_1		Q_2		Q_3			
Size of Institution	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
Under 1,000	-1	0	0	0	10	1	11	11
1,000-2,500	-1	0	0	0	6	1	13	1
Above 2,500	0	-1	0	0	5	11	3	8

Total Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1978

Total headcount enrollment is up about one percent in fall 1978. This is lower than the two percent increase reported in fall 1977. As Table 17 reveals, all institutions are showing little or no change in enrollment from fall 1977 to 1978. Universities and liberal arts I colleges are slightly ahead of other types of institutions in the aggregate, although the typical university could expect a marginal decrease in enrollment in 1978, perhaps due to declining graduate enrollment. There is some indication that two-year colleges, down almost seven percent in freshman enrollment, are maintaining total headcount enrollment by increasing transfer student headcount enrollment (see Table 13). However, this slight increase in total headcount enrollment for fall 1978 at these colleges follows a drop of almost four percent in total headcount enrollment for fall 1977, an indication that in the aggregate two-year colleges are barely making headway in recovering from enrollment losses suffered in the previous year.

TABLE 17

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

Type of Institution	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978
All Colleges and Universities	130	1.1	1.6
Universities	19	1.9	-0.6
Comprehensive Colleges and Universities	32	0.3	-0.2
Liberal Arts I	24	1.6	0.2
Liberal Arts II	34	0.8	2.2
Two-Year Colleges	21	0.5	2.9

There are some differences in trends in total headcount enrollment by region from fall 1977 to fall 1978. The central region is down, reflecting its declines in freshman headcount and graduate headcount enrollments. The northeast, which declined slightly in total headcount enrollment in fall 1977, is up 3.1 percent in the aggregate for the fall of 1978. The slower growth in enrollment in the west and southwest and the increase in enrollment in the northeast may indicate a cessation of major migration to the sunbelt states which has characterized enrollment patterns in the last few years. Certainly the northeast region is the only region up in all major enrollment categories -- freshman, graduate, first professional and transfer headcount, indicating some change in trend. The mid-Atlantic and southeast

regions are showing little change in total headcount enrollment from fall 1977 to fall 1978. The west and southwest are still growing (2 percent) due to a major increase in freshman headcount in fall 1977 and an increase in transfer student enrollment in fall 1978.

TABLE 18

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1977

BY REGION

Region	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978
Central	27	-1.1	-0.1
Mid-Atlantic	35	0.9	0.3
Northeast	26	3.1	2.1
Southeast	27	1.0	0.2
West and Southwest	15	2.0	0.4

There are no significant differences in the aggregate in total headcount enrollment at institutions by affiliation. There is a slight trend toward an increase in total headcount enrollment at church-related institutions from fall 1977 to fall 1978, while there is essentially no change from fall 1977 to fall 1978 at non-sectarian institutions.

TABLE 19

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY AFFILIATION

Affiliation	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978
Non-Sectarian	62	1.1	0.2
Church-Related	68	1.2	0.9

There are significant differences in total headcount enrollment by size of institution from fall 1977 to fall 1978. Total headcount enrollment is up almost two percent in the aggregate at colleges with enrollment under 1,000 students compared to fall 1977 when total headcount enrollment dropped by almost two percent. In contrast, colleges with enrollments from 1,000 to 2,500 students dropped almost two percent in the aggregate, although the typical institution could expect

no change in total headcount enrollment in fall 1978. In fall 1977, this same group of institutions had a five percent increase in total headcount enrollment.

TABLE 20

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1978

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Size of Institution	Number	Aggregate Percent Change 1977 to 1978	Median Percent Change 1977 to 1978
Below 1,000	47	1.5	2.7
1,000 - 2,500	38	-1.5	0.3
Over 2,500	43	1.7	0.1

Undergraduates accounted for 88.9 percent of total enrollment in fall 1978 compared to 86.9 in fall 1977. This reflects the decrease in graduate headcount as a percent of total headcount enrollment. The major changes from fall 1977 to fall 1978 in the proportion of undergraduate as a percent of total headcount are at research universities and comprehensive colleges and universities: undergraduates decreased from 63.2 to 58.9 percent of total headcount enrollment from 1977 to 1978 at research universities and from almost 83 percent to 73 percent at comprehensive colleges and universities. At universities graduate headcount and first professional headcount enrollment increased as a percent of total enrollment, while at comprehensive colleges and universities, first professional headcount enrollment accounted for an increasing percent of total headcount enrollment from fall 1977 to fall 1978. The proportion of undergraduate enrollment as a percent of total enrollment has remained about the same at other types of institutions.

TABLE 21

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT: FALL 1978

BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	Number	Undergrad. As Percent Of Total Headcount	Graduate As Percent Of Total Headcount	First Professional As Percent Of Total Headcount	All Other As Percent Of Total Headcount
All Colleges and Universities	130	88.9	5.3	2.0	3.2
Universities	19	58.9	21.7	12.6	7.0
Comprehensive Colleges and Universities	32	72.8	8.7	6.2	2.7
Liberal Arts I	24	96.1	2.5	0.9	0.5
Liberal Arts II	34	90.7	3.1	0.9	5.2
Two-Year Colleges	21	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2

Conclusions

Overall, freshman headcount enrollment remained about the same in fall 1978 as in fall 1977. Both liberal arts I colleges and two-year colleges show a drop in freshman headcount enrollment this year. Freshman headcount dropped almost eight percent in the central region, was down marginally in the southeast, and increased by one to two percent in other regions of the country.

Graduate headcount enrollment has remained about the same in the aggregate from fall 1977 to 1978, although graduate enrollment as a percent of total enrollment is declining at all types of institutions. Again, in the aggregate, the central region is showing the largest drop in graduate headcount enrollment from fall 1977 to fall 1978, while the southeast is showing major increases at its larger institutions.

First professional enrollment is up at all colleges and universities, and first professional headcount is increasing slightly as a percent of total enrollment at universities. It is up in all regions of the country except the west and southwest region.

The percent increase of transfer students is up in two-year colleges and comprehensive colleges and universities, and in the central and west and southwest regions. From the information collected in this survey, transfer enrollment as well as increases in first professional enrollment, are helping to maintain total headcount enrollment in the independent sector.

Total headcount enrollment is about the same in fall 1978 as in fall 1977. The northeast region is showing an increase in all types of enrollment, indicating some cessation in the migration of students to the sunbelt that has characterized enrollment patterns in the past few years. Enrollment is up in the west and southwest, but the increase is much smaller in fall 1978 than in fall 1977. The central region shows a decrease in total enrollment as well as in freshman headcount and graduate headcount enrollment. On the whole, church-related colleges and institutions with enrollments under 1,000 are faring better in fall 1978 than in fall 1977.

APPENDIX A

Carnegie* Classification of the Five Institutional Types Utilized in the Bowen-Minter Sample

A. Research Universities I: awarded at least 50 Ph.D.'s and were among the leading 50 universities in terms of federal financial support for academic science in 1969-70; and

   Research Universities II: awarded at least 50 Ph.D.'s and were among the leading 100 universities in terms of federal financial support for academic science in 1969-70.

B. Doctoral-Granting Universities I: awarded at least 40 Ph.D.'s in 1969-70; and

   Doctoral-Granting Universities II: awarded at least 10 Ph.D.'s in 1969-70.

C. Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I: offer liberal arts and at least two professional programs and enrolled at least 2,000 students in 1969-70; and

   Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II: offer liberal arts and at least one professional or occupational program and enrolled more than 1,500 students in 1969-70.

D. Liberal Arts Colleges I: selective in admissions and lead in terms of the number of their graduates who later receive Ph.D.'s; and

   Liberal Arts Colleges II: all other liberal arts colleges.

E. Two-Year Colleges and Universities.

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*A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education (Berkeley: Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, 1973).

APPENDIX B

List of Institutions in Sample

Research Universities

Brandeis University - MA
Catholic University - DC
Harvard University - MA
Johns Hopkins University - MD
University of Pennsylvania - PA
Princeton University - NJ
Rice University - TX
University of Southern California - CA
Tulane University - LA
Washington University - MO
Yale University - CT

Doctoral-Granting Universities

Adelphi University - NY
Darthmouth College - NH
University of Denver - CO
Drexel University - PA
Georgetown University - DC
Marquette University - WI
University of Notre Dame - IN
University of the Pacific - CA
Southern Methodist University - TX
University of Tulsa - OK

Comprehensive Universities and Colleges

Abilene Christian College - TX
University of Albuquerque - NM
Baldwin-Wallace College - OH
Capital University - OH
University of Dayton - OH
Drake University - IA
Elmira College - NY
Fairleigh Dickinson University - NJ
Geneva College - PA
Gonzaga University - WA
University of Hartford - CT
Iona College - NY
Lafayette College - PA
Merrimack College - MA
Oklahoma Baptist University - OK
Ouachita Baptist University - AR
Pacific Lutheran University - WA
University of Puget Sound - WA
Roger Williams College - RI
Russell Sage College - NY
St. Lawrence University - NY
St. Norbert College - WI
University of Santa Clara - CA
Seton Hall University - NJ
Simmons College - MA
Suffolk University - MA
Texas Wesleyan College - TX
Trinity University - TX
Tri-State College - IN
Union College - NY
Valparaiso University - IN
Villanova University - PA

Liberal Arts Colleges I

Allegheny College - PA
Augustana College - IL
Carleton College - MN
Colorado College - CO
Davidson College - NC
Hamilton College - NY
Kalamazoo College - MI
Kenyon College - OH
Macalester College - MN
Mt. Holyoke College - MA

Liberal Arts Colleges I (Cont.)

College of New Rochelle - NY
Oberlin College - OH
Randolph-Macon Woman's College - VA
Reed College - OR
Ripon College - WI
Rosemont College - PA
St. Olaf College - MN
Salem College - NC
Washington and Lee University - VA
Wells College - NY
Westminster College - MO
Wheaton College - MA
Whitman College - WA
Williams College - MA

Liberal Arts Colleges II

Belmont Abbey College - NC
Bennett College - NC
Berry College - GA
Bethel College - KS
Bryan College - TN
Campbell College - NC
Clark College - GA
Curry College - MA
Dominican College of Blauvelt - NY
Elmhurst College - IL
Fisk University - TN
George Fox College - OR
Marian College of Fond du Lac - WI
Meredith College - NC
Miles College - AL
Milligan College - TN
Millsaps College - MS
North Central College - IL
Northwestern College - IA
Paine College - GA
Presbyterian College - SC
Paul Quinn College - TX
Regis College - CO
Rivier College - NH
Rust College - MS
St. Paul's College - VA
Shaw University - NC
Stephens College - MO
Talladega College - AL
Tarkio College - MO
Unity College - ME
Upsala College - NJ
Westmont College - CA
Wilmington College - OH

Two-Year Colleges

Becker Junior College - MA
Central College - KS
Central YMCA Community College - IL
Concordia College - OR
Dean Junior College - MA
Hannibal-LaGrange College - MO
Hesston College - KS
Keystone Junior College - PA
Lees Junior College - KY
Lon Morris College - TX
Missouri Baptist College - MO
Mt. Saint Clare College - IA
Northeastern Christian Junior College - PA
Pierce Junior College - PA
Reinhardt College - GA
Ricks College - ID
St. Catherine College - KY
Southern Baptist College - AR
Waldorf College - IA
Wesley College - DE
Wood Junior College - MS
Young Harris College - GA

APPENDIX C

NIICU Regions

Region I - Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin

Region II - Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

Region III - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont

Region IV - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Region V - Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington